



DAIKOFCW 1070P



CARBON STEELS
STRUCTURAL STEEL

DESCRIPTION

All position self-shielded flux cored wire for welding C and CMn steels

Self-shielded flux cored wire for single pass welding of C and C-Mn steels (up to a yield strength of 420 MPa). Self-shielded flux cored wires are often a substitute for stick electrodes for construction and other outdoor applications as they don't require an external shielding gas and weld faster than stick electrodes since the wires continually feed, allowing for greater productivity. Typical applications include ship building and steel structural work.

SPECIFICATIONS

EN ISO 17632-A	T 42 Z Z V N 1	AWS A5.20	E71T-G5
Shielding	Self shielded	Positions	PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG
Current	DC+	Packaging Type	B5300, D200 spools

ASME QUALIFICATIONS

F-No (QW432)	6
A-No (QW442)	1

CHEM. COMP. %	DEFAULT	MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	MIN. PER STANDARD	PRODUCT
C	0.26	Tensile strength R_m MPa	490	580
Mn	0.9	Yield strength $R_{p0.2}$ MPa	420	450
P	0.016	Elongation A ($L_0=5d_0$) %	20	25
S	0.014	Impact Charpy ISO-V	-	-
Si	0.5	Impact Charpy ISO-V	-	-

WELDING PARAMETERS

	1.2 mm	1.6 mm
Ampere	130A - 290A	170A - 400A
Voltage	18V - 30V	28V - 32V
Packaging	Ø 1,0÷1,6mm	Ø 1,0÷1,6mm
Packaging Type	B5300, D200 spools	B5300, D200 spools





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APPLICATION

Carbon-manganese steels (C-Mn) are the backbone for a wide range of applications in the structural engineering industry. Welding of these steel structures can be successfully achieved provided the material composition is known, appropriate precautions are adopted, and qualified procedures are followed. Weldability varies based on the type of C-Mn steel, and there is a risk of defects such as hydrogen cracking, solidification cracking, or reheat cracking, which depend on specific operating conditions. The proposed consumables offer effective resistance to these issues, emphasizing the importance of a carefully defined welding process. Preheating and post-weld heat treatment (PWHT) are not always necessary, but their adoption depends on the type and thickness of the base material. The desired mechanical properties in the welded joint can be achieved using appropriate consumables. However, the complex structural transformations that occur during the welding thermal cycle require careful evaluation of critical parameters such as the toughness and hardness of the heat-affected zone (HAZ).

ALLOY TYPE

Consumables for welding mild and C-Mn steels of 340-510MPa tensile strength.

MICROSTRUCTURE

Predominantly ferrite.

MATERIALS

Carbon and carbon-manganese steels encompass a wide range of structural and pressure-grade materials commonly used in construction, mechanical engineering, and industrial plant applications. Among the EN-standardized grades are non-alloy structural steels intended for general use, known for their good weldability and progressively higher mechanical strength. The "P" grades, on the other hand, are pressure vessel steels typically used in boilers and heat exchangers. Equivalent ASTM specifications cover a similar scope of applications and are widely adopted internationally for structural components, piping, and fittings exposed to pressure or high temperatures. Lastly, API specifications are typical of the oil & gas sector, particularly for the production of pipelines used in hydrocarbon transport, offering increasing levels of mechanical strength and specific performance requirements.

EN W.Nr.: S 235 JR, S 235 JO, S 235 J2+N, S 275, S 275 JO, S 275 J2+N, S 355 JR, S 355 JO, S 355 J2+N, S 355 K2+N, P 235 GH, P 265 GH, P 295 GH

ASTM: A36, A106 gr. A, A106 gr. B, A106 gr. C, A139, A210 gr. A1, A210 gr. C, A234 gr. WPB, A334 gr. 1, A216 gr. WCA, A216 gr. WCB, A216 gr. WCC

API: A, B, X42, X52, X60

